

AUG 19 2003

K032259

(2)

510(k) SUMMARY
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DATE: July 21, 2003

CONTACT PERSON: Linda K. Dillon
Chuck Lakel
Pasco Laboratories
12750 West 42nd Avenue
Wheat Ridge, Co 80033
303-423-9504

TRADE NAME OF DEVICE: Pasco MIC and MIC/ID Panels

COMMON NAME: Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test

CLASSIFICATION NAME: Class II Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test
Microbiology Panel #83

SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCE:

In review of previous 510(k) notifications for the Pasco MIC and MIC/ID panel:
K031205, June 13, 2003 RE: Linezolid; K031103, June 12, 2003 RE: Ertapenem;
K030933, May 1, 2003 RE: Moxifloxacin; K030620, April 14, 2003 RE: Gatifloxacin;
K011116, April 24, 2001 RE: ESBL Confirmatory Test; K010508, April 23, 2001 RE:
ESBL Screen Test; K020331, March 20, 2002 RE: Ertapenem; K001953, August 10,
2000 RE: Amoxicillin; K001887, August 9, 2000 RE: Ampicillin; K001721, August 4,
2000 RE: Clarithromycin; K001612, July 18, 2000 RE: Linezolid; K001516, July 12,
2000 RE: Moxifloxacin; K992853, November 4, 1999 RE: Cefdinir; K992726,
November 3, 1999 RE: Synercid (non-fastidious); K992717, November 2, 1999 RE:
Synercid; K992646, October 19, 1999 RE: Penicillin; K992647, October 19, 1999 RE:
Erythromycin; K992593, October 14, 1999 RE: Chloramphenicol; K992562, October 13,
1999 RE: Ceftriaxone; K992568, October 14, 1999 RE: Cefotaxime; K992507, October
18, 1999 RE: Trovafloxacin; K992546, October 12, 1999 RE: Meropenem; K992420,
September 27, 1999 RE: Sparfloxacin; K992296, September 21, 1999 RE: Vancomycin;
K992297, September 3, 1999 RE: Levofloxacin; K992143, September 16, 1999 RE:
Clindamycin; K992108, September 3, 1999 RE: Cefepime; K992076, August 30, 1999
RE: Cefuroxime; K992059, August 30, 1999 RE: Imipenem; K992077, September 3,
1999 RE: Ofloxacin; K991925, August 20, 1999 RE: Amoxicillin/Clavulanic Acid; and
K946126, January 17, 1995 RE: Detection of resistant pneumococci), the FDA has
determined the Pasco panels to be substantially equivalent to devices marketed in
interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device
Amendments.

The term "substantial equivalence" as used in this 510(k) notification is limited to the definition of substantial equivalence as found in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended and as applied under 21 CFR 807, Subpart E under which a device can be marketed without pre-market approval or reclassification. A determination of

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substantial equivalency under this notification is not intended to have any bearing whatsoever on the resolution of patent infringement suits or any other patent matters. No statements related to, or in support of, substantial equivalence herein shall be construed as an admission against interest under the US Patent Laws or their application by the courts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE:

Pasco Panels are used for quantitatively measuring the susceptibility of rapidly growing aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacterial pathogens to a battery of antimicrobial agents and determining the biochemical identification of those organisms. Varying concentrations of antimicrobial agents (usually in two-fold dilutions) are dispensed into the Pasco microdilution panels and the panels are then frozen. Panels are thawed prior to use, inoculated with the test organisms, incubated the traditional 16-24 hours and panels are then observed for visible growth or color changes as described in the package insert.

The lowest concentration of each antimicrobial agent with no apparent visible growth of the test organism is recorded as the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Changes in pH and production of specific metabolites from growth in biochemical substrates are interpreted as described in the package insert for conventional tubed media.

INTENDED USE FOR THE PASCO MIC AND MIC/ID PANELS:

PASCO MIC AND MIC/ID PANELS are used for quantitatively measuring (with the exception of the Breakpoint/ID panel which provides qualitative measurement or category results) the susceptibility of rapidly growing aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacterial pathogens to a battery of antimicrobial agents and determining the biochemical identification of those organisms.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION OF SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCE TESTING:

Challenge strains, fresh clinical isolates, stock clinical isolates and QC strains were tested concurrently using both Pasco methodology and reference methodology in panels that contained Gatifloxacin at concentrations ranging from 0.03 – 8 mcg/ml. Testing was conducted at three test sites.

Test results of 570 challenge and clinical *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Streptococcus* spp. other than *S. pneumoniae* demonstrated an Essential Agreement (EA) of 100%. No major (M) or very major (VM) errors were observed. Category Agreement (CA) was acceptable at 99.7% with 2 random minor discrepancies, all of which were within EA.

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QC endpoints for the NCCLS recommended QC organisms (*S. pneumoniae* ATCC 49619) from panels using both the reference and test methodology were acceptable.

Reproducibility testing of 17 organisms at each site on three separate days in triplicate demonstrated inter-site reproducibility of MIC results of 100%. Intra-site reproducibility of MIC results was 100% for all three sites.

The results of the clinical testing, reproducibility testing and QC performance testing supports Substantial Equivalence as outlined in the FDA document "Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) Systems; Guidance for Industry and FDA.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

AUG 19 2003

Food and Drug Administration
2098 Gaither Road
Rockville MD 20850

Ms. Linda K. Dillon
R&D Manager
BD Diagnostics Systems
Pasco Laboratories
12750 W. 42nd Avenue
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033-2440

Re: k032259
Trade/Device Name: PASCO MIC and MIC/ID Panels
Gatifloxacin, 0.03-8 µg/ml
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 866.1640
Regulation Name: Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test
Regulatory Class: Class II
Product Code: JWY
Dated: July 21, 2003
Received: July 22, 2003

Dear Ms. Dillon:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) premarket notification of intent to market the device referenced above and have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act) that do not require approval of a premarket approval application (PMA). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (PMA), it may be subject to such additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 800 to 895. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register.

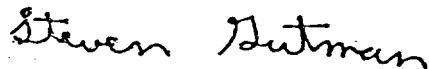
Please be advised that FDA's issuance of a substantial equivalence determination does not mean that FDA has made a determination that your device complies with other requirements of the Act or any Federal statutes and regulations administered by other Federal agencies. You must comply with all the Act's requirements, including, but not limited to: registration and listing (21 CFR Part 807); labeling (21 CFR Parts 801 and 809); and good manufacturing practice requirements as set forth in the quality systems (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820).

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This letter will allow you to begin marketing your device as described in your Section 510(k) premarket notification. The FDA finding of substantial equivalence of your device to a legally marketed predicate device results in a classification for your device and thus, permits your device to proceed to the market.

If you desire specific information about the application of labeling requirements to your device, or questions on the promotion and advertising of your device, please contact the Office of In Vitro Diagnostic Device Evaluation and Safety at (301) 594-3084. Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21CFR Part 807.97). Other general information on your responsibilities under the Act may be obtained from the Division of Small Manufacturers, International and Consumer Assistance at its toll-free number (800) 638-2041 or (301) 443-6597 or at its Internet address <http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/dsma/dsmamain.html>.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Gutman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'S' and 'G'.

Steven I. Gutman, M.D., M.B.A.
Director
Office of *In Vitro* Diagnostic Device
Evaluation and Safety
Center for Devices and
Radiological Health

Enclosure

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510(k) Number (if known): K032259

Device Name: PASCO MIC and MIC/ID Panels

Indications For Use: Inclusion of Gatifloxacin

Pasco MIC and MIC/ID panels are used for quantitatively measuring (with the exception of the Breakpoint/ID panel which provides qualitative measurement of category results) the susceptibility of rapidly growing aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacterial pathogens to a battery of antimicrobial agents and determining the biochemical identification of those organisms.

This 510(k) notification is for the addition of the antimicrobial Gatifloxacin at concentrations of 0.03 - 8 mcg/ml to Pasco Panels for use in testing *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Streptococcus* spp. other than *S. pneumoniae*. Gatifloxacin has been shown to be active *in vitro* against most strains of microorganisms listed below, as described in the FDA-approved package insert for this antimicrobial.

Active In Vitro and in Clinical Infectious Against:

Aerobic Gram-positive microorganisms

Streptococcus pneumoniae (penicillin-susceptible strains)

Active In Vitro but their clinical significance is unknown

Aerobic Gram-positive microorganisms

Streptococcus pneumoniae (penicillin-resistant strains)

Streptococcus pyogenes

(PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE-CONTINUE ON ANOTHER PAGE IF NEEDED)

Concurrence of CDRH, Office of Device Evaluation (ODE)

Prescription Use ☒
(Per 21 CFR 801.109)

OR

Over-The-Counter Use _____

Division Sign-Off

(Optional Format 1-2-96)

Jayant Singh 8/15/03
Office of In Vitro Diagnostic Device
Evaluation and Safety

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